

5.B
9.5.7

SPECIMEN

OF

PRINTING TYPES,

BY

Vincent Figgins,

LETTER FOUNDER,

London.

—♦—
1827.



23496

~~P. 50.~~

23496

Presented

TO THE

WILLIAM BLADES LIBRARY

BY

S. BREMNER, Esq.

Nonpareil No 1.

VINCENT FIGGINS respectfully submits **THIS SPECIMEN** to the judgment of Printers in general, but more especially to the Proprietors of **NEWSPAPERS**: the various Founts contained in it (as well as all others manufactured at his Foundry) are cast with Metal that ensures their **DURABILITY**.

The **HEIGHT TO PAPER** and Body of the Types cast by **V. F.** are to the **LONDON STANDARD**, but he will with pleasure cast to *any height, body, or nick* required, upon receiving 6 or 8 lower-case Roman m's, for patterns.

Founts for **EXPORTATION** assorted with the greatest care.

V. F. cannot omit this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since the establishment of his Foundry, in 1792, and hopes, by persevering in his exertions, to merit a continuance of those favours.

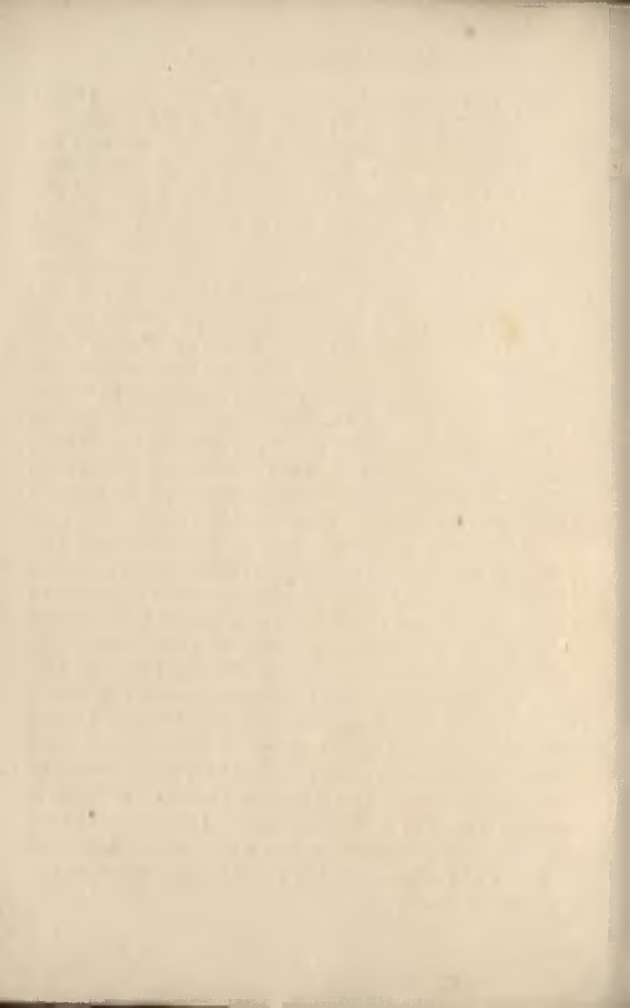
V. F.'S GENERAL SPECIMEN, from 16 Lines Pica to Diamond, with (Porson and other) Greeks, Hebrews, Syriacs, Persian, Saxons, Flowers, Blacks, Antiques, and **FULL-FACED & ORNAMENTED JOB LETTER** of every size, may be had at the Foundry.

17, WEST STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD.



LONG PRIMER, No. 1.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called “The English Mercurie,” and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called “THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK,” was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by “The German and Swedish Intelligencer.” These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L’Estrange published “The Public Intelligencer,” in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of “The Oxford Gazette,” it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, “The Orange Intelligencer” appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in “The Athenian Gazette” of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.



LONG PRIMER, No. 2.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

LONG PRIMER, No. 3.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity.

The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity.

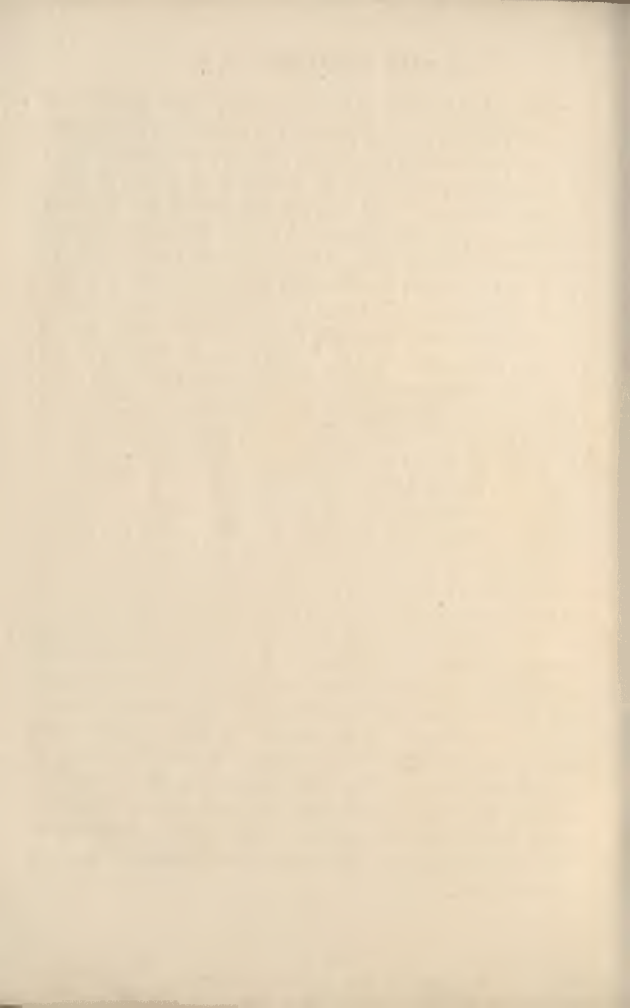
The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its charity.

LONG PRIMER, No. 4.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

LONG PRIMER, No. 5.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.



LONG PRIMER, No. 6.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1668, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

LONG PRIMER, No. 7.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

LONG PRIMER, No. 8.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

...the city of Boston, and the surrounding area, was a place of great importance and activity. The city was founded in 1630, and has since been a center of commerce, industry, and culture. The city's history is filled with many interesting events and people, and it is a place that has shaped the course of American history. The city's location on the coast of Massachusetts made it a natural port of entry for immigrants and a center of trade. The city's growth was rapid, and it became one of the most important cities in the New England region. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, and it is a place that continues to inspire and challenge us today.

BOURGEOIS, No. 2.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661, to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

BOURGEOIS, No. 2, ON BREVIER BODY.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

BOURGEOIS, No. 4.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

BOURGEOIS, No. 5.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "The News of the Present Week," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament; but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers, known as the Pilgrims, established the first permanent English colony in 1620. Over the years, more and more people came to the United States, and the country grew in size and population. The American Revolution was a turning point in the country's history. It was a struggle for independence from Great Britain, and it resulted in the United States becoming a sovereign nation. The Constitution was written in 1787, and it established the framework for the government of the United States. Since then, the United States has continued to grow and develop. It has become a world power, and it has played a major role in shaping the world as we know it today.

BOURGEOIS, No. 6, ON BREVIER BODY.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.



BREVIEW, No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the Half-way House, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on **TUESDAY** the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----|---|
| Challock Gate | L.63 | 17 | 0 |
| Chillham Gate | 73 | 5 | 8 |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately, at those respective sums.

BREVIEW, No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|
| Challock Gate | £63 | 17 | 0½ |
| Chillham Gate | 73 | 5 | 8½ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately, at those respective sums.

BREVIEW, No. 3.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "*The English Mercurie*," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "*THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK*" was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "*The German and Swedish Intelligencer*." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "*The Public Intelligencer*," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "*The Oxford Gazette*," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "*The Orange Intelligencer*" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "*Athenian Gazette*" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 5th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall

BREVIER, No.4.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a Meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "*For regulating Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|
| Challock Gate | £63 | 17 | 8½ |
| Chilham Gate | 73 | 5 | 5¼ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately at those respective sums.

BREVIER, No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| Challock Gate | £63 | 17 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chillham Gate | 73 | 5 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately at those respective sums.

BREVIEW, No. 6.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 5th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "*For Regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations,

LARGE FACED BREVIER.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is pointed out that the study of history is not only a means of understanding the past, but also a means of understanding the present and the future. The author argues that the study of history is essential for the development of a nation and for the well-being of its people.

The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the government has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have shaped the course of history. The author argues that the government should continue to play a role in the development of the country, and that its actions should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The third part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the actions of individuals have shaped the course of history, and that the individual has a responsibility to contribute to the development of the country. The author argues that the individual should strive to be a good citizen, and that his or her actions should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the future is uncertain, and that the actions of the present will shape the future. The author argues that the future should be planned, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the past is a source of wisdom, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the lessons of the past. The author argues that the past should be studied, and that its lessons should be applied to the present.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the present is a time of opportunity, and that the actions of the present will shape the future. The author argues that the present should be seized, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the future is uncertain, and that the actions of the present will shape the future. The author argues that the future should be planned, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the past is a source of wisdom, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the lessons of the past. The author argues that the past should be studied, and that its lessons should be applied to the present.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the present is a time of opportunity, and that the actions of the present will shape the future. The author argues that the present should be seized, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

The tenth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is pointed out that the future is uncertain, and that the actions of the present will shape the future. The author argues that the future should be planned, and that the actions of the present should be guided by the principles of justice and fairness.

BREVIEW, No. 8.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661, to 1668, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "Athenian Gazette of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY next, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions,



MINION, No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the Half-way House, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on **TUESDAY** the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|---|
| Challock Gate..... | £63 | 17 | 0 |
| Chillham Gate | 73 | 5 | 8 |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately, at those respective sums.

MINION, No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a Meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| Challock Gate | £63 | 17 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chillham Gate..... | 73 | 5 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately, at those respective sums.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Es-trange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1668, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will at a Meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

MINION, No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For Regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| Challock Gate | £63 | 17 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Chillham Gate..... | 73 | 5 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately at those respective sums.

MINION, No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will at a Meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads,*" and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced. The Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars and Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the 10th day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|
| Challock Gate..... | £63 | 17 | 0½ |
| Chillham Gate..... | 73 | 5 | 8½ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately at those respective sums.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride, to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1668, no less than seventy papers were published, under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will at a Meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "*For regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced. The Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of Febru-



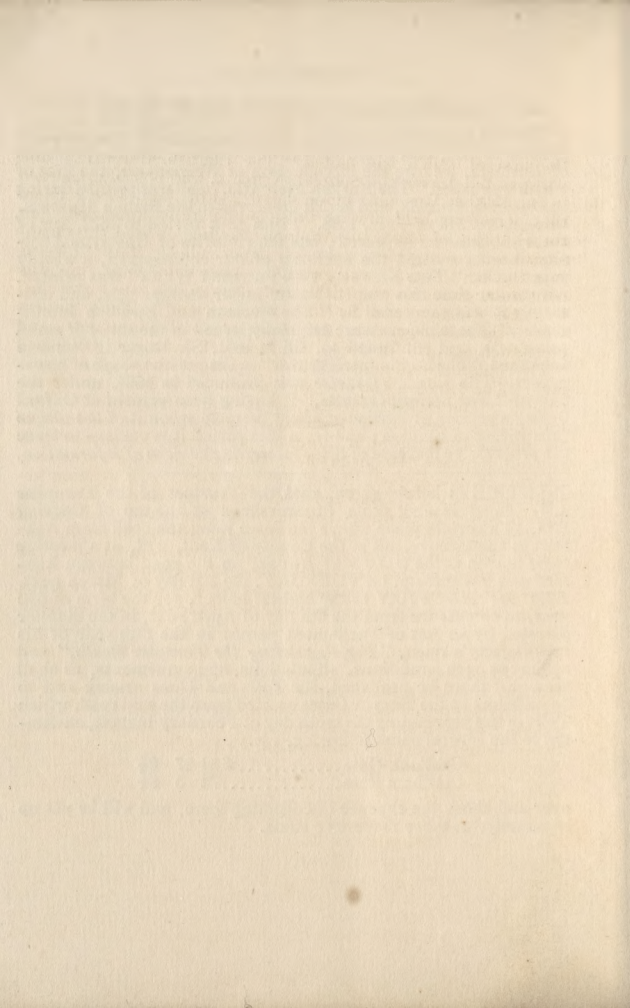
MINION, No. 6, ON NONPAREIL BODY.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer" in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 6th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, "*For Regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth day of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Challock Gate | £ 63 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chillham Gate | 73 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be put up separately, at those respective sums.



MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time, this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, *LET BY AUCTION* to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 5th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "*For Regulating the Turnpike Roads*," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced. The Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth of February instant, amounted to

NONPAREIL, No. 1.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK," was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so till, in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence, to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in "The Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the county of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF-WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 5th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "For regulating the Turnpike Roads," and subject to such conditions, stipulations and agreements, as shall then and there be produced, the Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars and Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|
| Challock Gate..... | £63 | 17 | 0½ |
| Chillham Gate..... | 73 | 5 | 8½ |

over and above the expense of collecting them, and will be put up separately at those respective sums.



NONPAREIL, No. 4.

MR. CHALMERS observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, we owe the introduction of *Newspapers*, the first of which was called "The English Mercurie," and was printed during the Spanish Armada, and is still preserved in the British Museum, being dated 23d of July, 1588. From that period to 1622, few of these publications appeared; but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper called "THE NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK" was printed. After some time this was continued under another title, and ultimately it was succeeded by "The German and Swedish Intelligencer." These papers were originally issued in the shape of small pamphlets, and continued so, till in 1661, Sir Roger L'Estrange published "The Public Intelligencer," in the present shape of newspapers. The London Gazette was produced in 1665, under the title of "The Oxford Gazette," it having been printed at Oxford during a session of Parliament held there on account of the plague then raging in London; and from this period it is curious to trace the progressive increase of these *interesting vehicles of information*. From 1661 to 1688, no less than seventy papers were published under different titles. After the Revolution, "The Orange Intelligencer" appeared; and thence to 1692, there were twenty-six different others brought forward. From an advertisement in the "Athenian Gazette" of 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London were then supplied with nine newspapers every week, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, but there is no mention of any one printed daily.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Turnpike Road leading from Stockershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to a certain place where the same joins the road from Ashford to Canterbury, all in the County of Kent, will, at a meeting to be holden at the HALF WAY HOUSE, on the road between Ashford and Faversham, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, to commence from the 5th day of April next, in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's reign, "For Regulating the Turnpike Roads," and subject to such conditions, stipulations, and agreements, as shall then and there be produced. The Tolls and Dues arising and to be collected at the Bars or Gates erected upon the said road, which Tolls in the year ending the tenth of February instant, amounted to the several sums following, viz.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Challock Gate..... | £63 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chillham Gate..... | 73 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

over and above the expence of collecting them, and will be up separately, at those respective sums.

TWO LINE LONG PRIMER

ABCDEFGHIJKL

TWO LINE LONG PRIMER

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

TWO LINE LONG PRIMER

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

TWO-LINE LONG PRIMER, No. 1.

ABCDEFGHIJKW

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS, No. 1.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

No. 3.

ABCDEFGHIJKLM

TWO-LINE BREVIER, No. 1.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMW

No. 3.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

TWO-LINE MINION.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL, No. 1.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU

ВЪВЕДЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

SIX-LINE MINION.

No. 1.



2.



3.



FOUR-LINE MINION.

No. 1.



2.



3.



4.



TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER.



TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS.

No. 1.



2.







